

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 18

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
Third avenue, between Third and Third and Third streets—
JANORAMA, at 8 P. M.TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighth street, near Third avenue—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirteenth street—MARRIED IN HASTE,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallace.COLISEUM.
Third street, near Broadway—PANORAMA. Open
from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 P. M. to 10 P. M.PARADISE THEATRE.
Sixteenth street, near Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street, Brooklyn—CASTLE, at 8 P. M. H. J.
Montague.UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and Fourteenth street—ROSE MICHEL, at 8
P. M.OLYMPIA THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway—PIQUE, at 8 P. M.
3 any Davenport.TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and Twenty-second street—A PRETTY PIECE
OF BUSINESS, at 8 P. M. John Dillon.EAGLE THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirty-third street—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery—THE PLEASANT, at 8 P. M. Milton Nobles.LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, near Broadway—FRENCH PLAY—LES
DOMESTIQUES, at 8 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street,
at 8 P. M.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street—ACROSS THE CON-
TINENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Oliver Dowd
Jr. and Mattie at 10 P. M.GLOBE THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—JULIUS CÆSAR,
at 8 P. M. Mr. Lawrence Barrett.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabili-
ties are that the weather to-day will be warmer
and cloudy, with rain.THE HERALD BY FAST MAIL TRAINS.—News-
papers and the public throughout the States of
New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as
well as in the West, the Pacific Coast, the North,
the South and Southwest, also along the lines
of the Hudson River, New York Central and
Pennsylvania Central Railroads and their con-
nections, will be supplied with THE HERALD,
free of postage. Extraordinary inducements
offered to newspapers by sending their orders
direct to this office.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The bank state-
ment of the week was encouraging. Stocks
advanced and were strong. Gold moved up
to 113. Money on call loaned at 4 and 5 per
cent. Investment securities were firm.THE MACLESLAND WEAVERS, the North
Wales colliers and the Amalgamated En-
gineers are all in difficulty with their em-
ployers, and so the great fight between capi-
tal and labor sweeps on in England, reaching
no conclusion, but causing much suffering.LIBERTY OF THE PRESS is in its extreme in-
fancy in Germany. The select committee of
the Reichstag has resolved to oppose the
government plan, which would deprive
those accused of press offences of trial by
jury. This is a small beginning, but one
must begin somewhere.EGYPT.—Our Paris correspondent on New
Year's Day telegraphed that the Khedive
was looking about for something else to sell
after his canal shares, and a despatch from
Alexandria now informs us that he has found
something vendible. He wants English
capitalists to buy the Egyptian railways.BISMARCK AND DENMARK.—Advices from
Copenhagen contradict the report that the
little Northern Power intends to sell the
island of St. Thomas to Germany, but in-
dicates that the idea of trading it for North
Sleswick was once entertained. The aban-
donment of this idea was very sensible, for
while Denmark would lose St. Thomas irre-
coverably Bismarck could help himself
again to North Sleswick whenever he felt
the land fever coming on him.THE CENTENNIAL ROWING CONTESTS.—The
London sporting paper, *Bell's Life*, gives us
what appear very good reasons why the En-
glish and Irish universities cannot be ex-
pected to send crews to compete in the inter-
national college boat race if the date remains
as at present fixed. We commend the matter
to our aquatic brethren of the colleges, and
trust they will leave no stone unturned to
secure the presence of crews from Oxford,
Cambridge and Dublin.ANOTHER MUTINIOUS SCENE on an American
ship is reported from England. The riot in
this case seems to have arisen from shipping
a drunken crew. The master of the Caravan
was wrong in attempting to put to sea with
this men in such a beastly condition as the
despatch describes, but we fear the habit of
making crews in any state has made master
mariners callous to the probabilities of a
murderous unity among the maddened
wretches. Seamen out of work are probably
scarce on the Mersey, but a delay of a single
tide would probably have obliterated
sautinav.

Politics in France.

By the present constitution of France it is provided that that instrument "may be re-vised upon the proposition of the President of the Republic or of either one of the Cham-bers; but for the period for which the ex-ecutive power has been conferred upon Mar-shal MacMahon there shall be no revision of the constitution except upon the proposition of the President." Beyond the year 1880, therefore, if violent changes shall not in the meantime sweep away the whole fabric, amendments to the constitution may origi-nate in the Assembly or the Senate or with the Executive. Before that time, however, only the President can originate any modifi-cation in the organic law. Such a provision was clearly necessary to protect the Septen-nate, perhaps even to prevent violence. Without this provision there would have been a peculiar "conflict of laws." By the law of November 20, 1873, the Assembly voted that Marshal MacMahon should be President of the Republic until 1880. He understands, and has made this clear to the country, that by that vote the Assembly ex-hausted its power over the office, and that there will be no legislative power capable of acting on this subject till his term ex-pires. In the case of M. Thiers there was a similar vote. He was, on August 12, 1871, elected President for three years, yet he gave way to MacMahon when but little more than two years of that term had expired. In his case, however, the question of the power of the Assembly did not come up. It was a favorite step with M. Thiers to threaten, every now and then, that he would resign if the Assembly did not act to please him. He brought a timid majority to terms very often with that threat, and he repeated it and ac-tually proffered his resignation on May 24, 1873, when the Chamber accepted it, to his astonishment and chagrin. MacMahon does not understand that his term can be cut short in that or any other way; and if a troublesome conflict between a representa-tive Chamber and himself should arise on this point it will be determined as such con-flicts have been commonly determined al-ways—by the Executive turning the Assem-bly out of doors.

Hence the constitutional provision cited aimed to prevent such a conflict. For if the new Senate should, as it promises, be republi-can; or if the Assembly should be republi-can, as there can hardly be a doubt it will, then either of these bodies, finding the Executive in the way of its will, would, if it possessed the power, propose an amendment of the constitution abolishing the Executive office and placing the functions of that office immediately within the control of the Legislature, and as the Senate and Assembly constitute a Na-tional Convention for the adoption or rejec-tion of constitutional amendments the two could carry any such change. MacMahon would then be in presence of a constitution without provision for the office he occupies, and he would still feel himself bound by the views he has already taken and expressed of the immutability of the law that put him in office. Either he must abandon the office that he holds to be inviolable for the full seven years or he must stand in arms in de-fiance of the constitution and of the Cham-bers that represent the nation. He would have behind him a clamorous, ambitious party, and at his command a large and well disciplined army, and he would be per-suaded by those who are near him that the republican majority of the two Cham-bers was made up of the enemies of order and of the country. In such a position he would do, what he would be, no doubt, profoundly convinced was his duty as a loyal and honest friend of his country, and it would not be greatly differ-ent from what was done in 1852. From such a danger the provision of the law of January 31, 1875, seems likely to save the Republic.

Marshal MacMahon has just called the attention of the country to this provision of the constitution. He says:—"We must apply with common accord and sincerity the constitutional laws, the revision whereof I alone until 1880, have the right to propose." For what reason is the public reminded of this peculiar provision of the constitution just now? As it is a far-sighted remedy for a possible evil—a provision that could only become vital in an emergency that does not to the ordinary eye seem now to be before the country—it ap-pears to be dragged in without occasion and for mere parade. Certainly it does not seem apropos to the division lately exhibited in the Ministry, and which ostensibly led to the proclamation. By that division it was only shown that the President could act hastily on unwise counsels and could retire from an awkward position with more or less grace. Say and Dufaure, the two distinct, but not extreme republicans in the Cabinet, were there because they were republicans; and their places were the guar-antees that the government had given to the republicans in the Assembly. With those men excluded from the Cabinet, and with the Assembly in session, a vote of want of confidence could have been carried any day by the same disposition of parties which elected the seventy-five Senators. Against a government that alarmed the susceptibilities of the republicans by its relations at one while with the imperial elements, but more flagrantly by its affiliations with the Orleans monarchy, the two republicans admitted to its councils were a security; but the Presi-dent so far misunderstood these relations that he thought he could properly call upon these gentlemen to cease to be republicans while they were in the Cabinet. In this view he required that M. Say should either withdraw from the Cabinet or withdraw his name from a ticket that "the government" opposes. But the President's eyes were easily opened on this point, and M. Say's name remains on the ticket and he himself remains in the Cabinet.

No point in that general quarrel called for or justified this declaration in regard to the amendment of the constitution, since the amendment of that instrument was in no-wise in that issue. In another part of the proclamation are these words:—"It is neces-sary not only to disarm those who might dis-turb the security now, but to discourage those who threaten its future by the propaga-tion of anti-social and revolutionary doc-trines." These parts of the proclamation are the indications of the attitude the gov-

ernment has taken against the extreme republicans. But our news from Paris indi-cates that the moderate republicans do not feel that the warnings apply to them. They are delighted at the actual, even though reluctant, recognition of the Republic, and prove their acquiescence in the law of January 31, 1875, by endorsing MacMahon's appeal for a fair trial of the constitutional laws. Our Paris correspondent compares the proclamation to a "cannon loaded with water gruel," which means that it hurts nobody. The outlook for France is, there-fore, cheering, except in one very improb-able event—namely, a sufficient number of socialist republicans being elected to throw things into a chaos which the sword only could settle. The *scrutin d'arrondissement* settles this.

News Pulsations from London.

Our London cable letter this morning is especially interesting. The modern Babylon, like an elephant, has the power of picking up a small fact as well as an important event, and solemnly and impartially performing the acts of deglutition and digestion. M. Taine, in his delightful "Notes on England," has noted this, and is grimly amused at the way hairs are split between grave elucidators and morose commentators. The Queen may open Parliament, with the Prin-cess of Wales, we hear, on one side, and the standing of American bonds on 'Change comes from another quarter. The *Daily Telegraph* dry nurses the Prince of Wales for seeing the Nautch girls exhibit their Oriental voluptuousness and thinks he should be visiting hospitals in-stead, while the *Times* wags its head wisely over the growing seriousness of the Eastern question. The sardonic and high-toned *Saturday Review* tosses Boucault in a blanket for daring to embark in theo-retical politics, but the kindly and elegantly grave *Spectator* pats Dion's Shakespearean cranium and says he has done much for the Irishman on the English stage after all. The *Illustrated London News* calls the HERALD to its aid in vindication of the authenticity of its sketches on the Deutschland as she lay in the grasp of the wreckers. Offenbach fares badly in London, and the "Timbale d'Argent" meets the same condemnation from the English that its naughtiness met here. From Olympia we learn the news has come that some magnificent Greek marbles have been found to reward the deep-seeking German archaeologists. Trade troubles, theatrical items, information from the troubled East, the condition of the money market, and, lastly, the unfragrant Emma mine, which, it seems, is seeking fresh victims, go to make up a wonderful budget of news that was London's last night and is our readers' this morning.

Our Paris Cable Letter.

The gay life of the French capital has not bubbled so much at the surface during the past week as is its wont. The coming elections, doubtless, act as discouragingly on it as the cynic Tennyson sings of world on the poet's fountain if the worldly man went near it. Even in politics, however, gay Paris must have its little joke, and M. Duval, with his gallant six hundred cabmen riding down, with republicans to the right of them and republicans to the left and in front of them, to restore the Empire, is sufficiently comical to tickle the "strikers" of our own elections, who often ride off with great show in one direction, hoping some-body will think it worth while to pay them to drive off in the opposite. Then, too, the *gandins* are off skating on the lake in the Bois de Boulogne and will return in good time with good words *apropos des patins*. We cannot, moreover, refuse a laugh to the saucy and wilful little Lucre, who, with her successive husbands, manages to outwit the law and warble at her sweet will over Europe in defiance of Mr. Gye, who, having failed to emesh her at Brussels, now hopes to bag the plump little woman at Vienna. She has slipped through the fingers of a great many man-agers in a great many European capitals, and wherever she goes the public always takes her part against the manager she de-serts. They win by it, and this suggests a thought for our young poets, who may symbolize her in the form of a bird that can always win its welcome with its notes. The gift of song is divine, and hence the people of any city will pardon the fly-away foibles of the songstress, if they only can catch a little of her melody when she hops on their twig. We are to have Rossi, but not until next September. The American prize play project has bagged five good dramas, and that is something. American colony gossip points to a wedding breakfast.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The opinion of the London *Times*, that "no Minis-terial decision can avert the in-evitable fate of Ottoman misrule," is one we have often expressed. That the delay in a temporary settlement may force Servia and Montenegro into the fight beside Herzegovina is not improbable, and it cannot be safely affirmed that Austria would not hail that event with joy. The reported concentration of troops in the south of Russia would show that the Czar intends making the Crimea a base of operations against Turkey, in case the fight assumes anything like large proportions. In any case he wants to be ready for emergencies. England seems practically out of the Turkish question proper. She has her hand upon Egypt, and that is all she would be likely to claim in the dismemberment, which Andrassy's note cannot stay forever.

THE ENGLISH BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY into the disgraceful doings on the bark Island Belle discloses a strange arrangement by which one man is nominal and another real captain. This is intended to circum-vent the law which requires the captain to hold a certificate. The death of the man Lewis was not commented on in the finding of the board of inquiry; but a seaman's life may be small to them beside an attempt to dodge the Shipping act.

THE PUBLIC, it seems, has, after all, some rights which the horse car companies now cloudbare bound to respect.

Spain's Roland for Our Oliver.

The silence of our government regarding the contents of Mr. Fish's circular note to the European Powers remains the more sur-prising as, day by day, we gather portions of that document from the various capitals of Europe. But we have something for Mr. Fish in our special despatches from Madrid which will astonish him—namely, Spain's circular in reply to his own. The ground it takes is likely to throw the American note out of court in Europe, and so Spain may play directly into the President's hands if he is anxious for war. The statement that Cuba's trade with the United States is greater than ever before is meant to counteract the President's complaint of losses to our commerce. The statement that Americans have lived in Cuba, engaged in business and made fortunes there, is to defeat the plea that our citizens are in jeopardy there. What happens to native Cubans, it inferentially argues, is no concern of ours. But in the final clause of the Spanish note will be found its strongest point—namely, that all just claims which America has brought against Spain have been adjusted or are in course of judicial adjustment. This argu-ment is very ingenious, and leaves it very difficult to force a quarrel upon Spain by mere diplomatic means.

The long course of extreme forbearance and moderation which Mr. Fish has dis-played to Spain now returns to plague him. We have no doubt that Spain, by quoting from his own notes for the past five years, can utterly confute him and laugh him out of court. The old-fashioned diplomacy which delights him is here all against him, and it leaves the question naked for the President to handle in a very different man-ner if he so desires. We have had "ad-justments," but not settlements, with Spain. There was a diplomatic patch up in the case of the Virginias, but no "satisfaction." Diplomacy has nominally refined all the difficulties of our relations to Cuba out of existence, but they remain for all that fresh enough to be used by a bold hand. Still, Spain has gained such an advantage in the diplomatic contest that it will require roughshod work to put her in the wrong. The Spanish note leaves the question of war open, but it somewhat effectively disposes of diplomatic reasons for a conflict, and puts the last touch of ridicule to the en-deavor to make it a European question.

Steeplechase Racing.

The *Spirit of the Times*, in its last issue, has a very sensible article on steeplechases and hurdle races, which we reprinted yesterday. Its views on the subject are the same as those expressed in the HERALD about the man-ner in which these races should be managed. After praising the American Jockey Club for the wise policy it has adopted in raising the scale of racing weights and defining welter weights to be twenty-eight pounds instead of forty pounds, as heretofore, as we had previously done, the *Spirit* respectfully recommends the American Jockey Club to take another step and make steeplechases still more exciting in their character and more attractive to the spectators, and that is in increasing the height and breadth of the jumps. At present the hurdles, fences and stone walls rarely, if ever, exceed three feet and a half in height, and the water jumps twelve feet, and the former are at least twelve inches too low, and only serve to deceive horses and endanger the riders." This is exactly the advice, and nearly in the same words, that we have been giving the American and other jockey clubs of the country, so that they may make the changes before the racing season commences in the spring. Then the lovers of the dashing and popular style of racing may have some-thing to look forward to in steeplechasing of a much grander character than ever seen before on any of the racing grounds of America. We again recommend the opening of stakes for this exciting sport, making the subscription within every horseman's means, and giving added money liberally to the stakes instead of in purses, as heretofore, and to our sporting contemporary advises, "do away with the time test in races of this kind and make the jumping abilities of the horse the test of his merits equally with his speed." With sweepstakes instead of races for purses we think there would be less chance for suspicion of dishonesty, and that the best horse would be more likely to win. If we were to publish a tithe of what we have heard about the perpetration of frauds since the Canadians first introduced cross country racing in these latitudes, our readers would think that cheating has been the rule and not the exception. But, knowing that rogues are generally the first to cry *stop thief*, we do not credit the stories. Still, others may, and therefore we advocate the adoption of sweepstakes instead of purse races, as they will in a great measure dispel the suspicion of trickery and bring new horses and new men into the steeple-chase field.

The Spring Elections.

Ever since the misgovernment of this city became a public scandal the republican party has been identified with the endeavors to find a remedy for the evil. It has made many endeavors, perhaps honestly intended, to remedy the gross corruption; but it has been charged that the republican anxiety to legislate rogues out of office was not separable from the desire to put republicans in their places. But the party thus by the policy of many years committed at least to the pre-tence that it wishes to see this city honestly governed is now in power at the State capital. It has a majority at Albany, and under the recognized principles of government by party, is responsible for the legislation of the winter. It is demanded on the part of the people of this city that the opportunity be given them to rid themselves by election of a corrupt government. Last fall the people rose up to fight their own cause at the polls, and redeemed the courts from the domination of the secret society that made and unmade judges, not from any view of the public interest, but from considerations of the control that Tammany politicians could exercise over their action on the Bench. From the shadow of that tyranny every judge was redeemed by the victory of the people. Now the people wish to have the same opportunity with regard to the officers charged with the administration

of the city government. It is known that this government, as it stands, is the creature of the Tammany Society—a secret oath-bound organization that studies only its own purposes and not the welfare of the people. As the people repudiated last fall the tyranny exercised in the name of that so-ciety over the courts, so they wish to repudiate now the tyranny it exercises over the administration of the city government. For this purpose the demand is made for a law to fix the municipal elections in the spring. There are other good reasons for this change in the date of the election; but the reason that the people wish to repudiate a tyranny is better than any. Will the republican party, that has the majority in the Legisla-ture, give the people this chance, or will it, by the failure to do so, substantiate the re-port that it has bartered away its interest in the honest government of this city for a few offices?

The Landis Case.

At the time of Carruth's death, in October last, we commented on his case in these columns. We then pointed out that the un-fortunate event was the consequence of medical incapacity, of gross ignorance and malpractice. His chance for life was lost, as we then showed, when his medical attend-ants permitted the wound to close while still suppurating; or when, with the wound closed and with symptoms of cerebral com-pression staring them in the face, they failed to open the wound and let out the pus that was the sole cause of those symptoms—a practice rationally clear and established as correct by a similar case in the practice of Dr. Detmold, of this city—for then, to quote the article we printed at that time, "The accumulating pus, pent in, excavated nearly a whole lobe of the brain, incapacitated the essential organ for its function, and neces-sarily caused death." At that time we regretted also that a man so capable as Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, had been excluded from the case, and we ex-pressed the opinion that the result would have been different if that surgeon had been left in charge, because he "would have pro-vided for the discharge of the results of sup-puration, for the outflow of that which, being pent in, became at last the real cause of death." In the testimony given on the trial of Landis by Dr. Gross and other medical experts this view of the case is so fortified by authority that it cannot be shaken. It is established that while physiologically the cause of death was the pressure of the pus, this was a preventable cause, and the cause, medically speaking, was the failure of the practitioner in charge to let out the pus, as Dr. Gross declares he himself would have done. Dr. Ingraham swears that one month before Carruth's death he gave the opinion that death from com-pression would inevitably take place if the wound was not opened. It is, therefore, testified and shown that death resulted from another cause than Landis' shot. What is the legal effect of this evidence? In the general presumption of the law it is held that the assassin is responsible for whatever takes place in consequence of his act, and certainly the doctors could not have thrust their probes into the victim's brain if the skull had not been previously perforated by the bullet. But there must be some reasonable limit to the effect of this presumption. For every necessary or in-evitable or natural consequence of an assas-sin's act it is fair and reasonable to hold him responsible, and that test applied here would acquit the prisoner, for the death was neither a necessary nor natural result of the injury. On the part of Landis an important step was taken toward preventing the evil result when he sent Dr. Gross to see Carruth. Gross was excluded, other capable physicians were excluded, and the man died. Now, who causes a man's death in these circumstances, the person who has given a wound not neces-sarily fatal or they who exclude the phy-sicians who could save the man's life?

Locomotive Abominations.

The miseries of street car travel just now are much enhanced by the cold weather, which induces the passengers to close all the means of ventilation. As a consequence the unfortunate mortal seated in a car crowded with passengers standing and sitting, all packed like sardines, runs a chance of asphyxiation before he reaches the end of his journey. Let a sanitarian attempt to open a window and he becomes the enemy of every rheumatic or asthmatic individual in the car, and the apertures are indignantly closed, and the foul process of suffocation goes on. It is wonderful how complacently the public submits to this disgraceful crowding. In Paris the conductors steadily refuse admission to the omnibuses if all the seats are filled; but here, where there is no law to prevent overcrowding and apparently no public spirit to put a stop to it, the companies make the public injury their profit. Viewed from the hygienic point the evil is far greater than from that of comfort. The law regulates the transit of cattle, but not of human beings. The scenes bordering on brutality and full of indecency which the interior of a crowded Third Avenue car generally presents call for some remedy. Who will proceed to apply it? We have observed recently that the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, with its single rail, has become utterly inadequate to the traffic its quick transit attracts. In the afternoons pas-sengers are seen packing the cars as closely as a Third Avenue director could desire. At the stations between the Battery and Hous-ton street it is almost useless to take a ticket for an up train at the hours of returning from business, as the cars stopping there are crowded to their utmost capacity when they stop at the platform, and nobody gets out. This company opens its extension to Fifty-ninth street to-morrow, but this will only in-crease the public inconvenience in the direc-tion we have named. Now, we are thankful to this line for showing to capital that rapid transit is profitable, but we protest against its cars being turned into miasmatic generators on the Third Avenue horse car principle. We observe that the latter line has recently constructed a few well lighted and fairly ventilated cars, but they are also made to hold more standing passen-gers, and are thus quickly reduced in this cold weather to the fetid condition of the stuffiest little coffins on the line. The public does not bear the overcrowding with good

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

Patriotism has so taken possession of Dr. Fulton's soul that he cannot refrain from talking to-day about liberty, even about the beginnings of it as he finds it in the Bible. Mr. Giles will explain the nature of the pa-ables and the Lord's reason for speaking thus figuratively. The hem of the Saviour's garment will be held up, figuratively, of course, by Mr. Saunders, for his people to touch and be healed. How many joys are lost annually we shall never know, but the backslider has lost one which Mr. Johns will recall, and one which only the Great Physician, whom Mr. Phelps will introduce, can restore, and without such restoration the last state of every back-sider, as Mr. Knapp will demonstrate, will be worse than the first. But the Saviour's manhood and His response to the thief's re-quest on the cross gives assurance to Mr. Leavell, as it does to many others, that the backslider need not despair. His treatment of the Syrophenician woman, as Dr. Armit-age will show, illustrates the same truth. But the opportunities must be taken as they come; for, as Mr. Kennard will make it ap-pear, to-morrow may be too late to enter the service of Christ, concerning which Mr. Merritt will speak. The old question, How shall the masses be reached? which has puzzled so many of our ecclesiastical phi-losophers, will be asked and answered again by Mr. Rowell. Mr. Moody is answering it, however, more practically than any preacher in this land to-day. Faith and unbelief, as illustrated by David and Goliath, will be considered by Mr. Barrett, infidelity by Mr. Lighbourn, and popular scepticism by Mr. Egbert. Whatever else the pillars of the temple of truth rest on they do not rest on broken cisterns, as Mr. Lloyd will prove; nor can any one covered by the covenant of grace live on bread alone, as Mr. Hepworth will make apparent. High prices will be cut down by Mr. Seitz; friends in heaven will be recognized by Mr. Harris; the coming mighty crash will be averted by Bishop Snow, and the repentance of Judas, as evolved by Mr. McCarthy, will show to what place he went after he hanged himself. Dr. Clarke, of Albany, will define the relation of religion to civil liberty, and Father Sheehy will show the relation of the Church to the Republic; Father Ducey will present types of Christian character; Mr. Henderson will show that the only catholic religion is that of science, and Mr. Cotter will go a step further, and prove, to his own satisfaction at least, that the re-ligion of science is more conducive to happi-ness than Christianity; Mr. Clark will bring us news from the Cannibal Islands and Mr. Brittan from the lunatics of speculation, so that the entire field of isms and doxies will be pretty well covered to-day.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Very deep snow in Nevada.
Jupiter is the morning star.
Oregon enjoys rain and warmth.
Rossi in "Othello" is horrifying.
Scandal about Fenton in Florida.
Chiuamen mine gold in Colorado.
General Sherman is in Washington.
Culic called Gambetta a "fried idiot."
Utah ships tons of dried peaches East.
M. Thiers is an enthusiastic horticulturist.
Blaine is the sour apple tree of radicalism.
Oliver Johnson wants to edit a country weekly.
The Ohio River has been stocked with California salmon.
Baker's Dutch Gap Canal will soon be opened for navigation.
There is a grandmother in Oregon who is only thirty-two years old.
There are 11,333 blind men and 8,977 blind women in the United States.
There are wheels within wheels, but Wheels is within the Trenton State Prison.
American honor demands that the Centennial shall not be tainted with fraud.
Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, is residing temporarily at the Brevoort House.
Babbitt, the soap man, insists on prosecuting Beck-with and putting him behind cast steel bars.
President Eliot thinks a candidate for admission to college shouldn't be over eighteen years old.
If we believe *Pigeon*, which has the largest circula-tion of any journal in France, the reign of fraternity is nigh.
Baltimore gives free concerts to the poor. The music the poor like to hear is from a knife falling on a loaf of bread.
The Boston *Post* thinks that Boston is hereafter to be a great shipping port, with interests both in Europe and in the West.
An effort will be made in the Kentucky Legislature to pass joint resolutions endorsing the Texas and Pacific Railroad.
The population of Ireland is set down at 5,412,397. During the last ten years 849,836 emigrants have left the country.
Murat Halstead says that among the enormous na-tional expenses which go swelling year by year the cost of the Territorial governments is worthy the special attention of Congress.
With the exception of London, no European city has a fire department as all comparable with that of any first rate town in the United States.
Redfield, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, estimates that "there have been not less than 30,000 murders in the Southern States since the war."
There is an invention of a whiskey flask in book form, and now the Rochester *Democrat* man may be seen going down the street carrying Tyndall's "Forms of Water."
Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, whose method of straightening out the "crooked" whiskey business met with so much disfavor in Washington, has arrived at the Westminster Hotel.
M. Dumas, in advising that a young girl should be taught what dangers surround her, says—"She would know, it is true, what a young girl ought not to be told, but, on the other hand, she would know what a young girl ought not to do."
"Ah Sin" in Chinese means Mr. Victory. Twenty years hence some Yankee, cooling himself on the utmost peak of the Sierra Nevada, will cry, "Ah Sin, where is thy victory?" and two million bald-headed Asiatics will patiently rise and say, "We are kluksis! Fatter Allaham, thee bundle bousen fool."
The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* states that Mr. Gladstone has just resigned his mem-bership of the Reform Club. The reason assigned is that the right honorable gentleman looks forward to spending much more of every year in the country than formerly, and that therefore a town club would be of little use to him.
The Richmond *Guide* says:—"George H. Thomas was not only a strong Southern man, but an out-and-out secessionist. He wanted General Thomas Jordan, of Beauregard's staff, to go to San Francisco and start a secession paper there. This was when Thomas and Jordan were at The Dalles, in Oregon, a few years previous to the war. We cannot be mistaken in this statement, and General Jordan, if alive, will substantiate it."